NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OPPICEN. W. CORNER OF PULTON AND NASSAU STS.

taken.
THE DAILY HERALD, two cents per copy, \$1 per unnum.
THE WEEKLY HERALD, every Saturday, at all cents per
copy, at \$2 per annum: the European Edition every Wednesday,
at \$22 task per copy; \$4 per annum to any part of Great Netteria,
or \$6 12 to any part or the Condinent, both to include persuase; the
Configuration Edition on the in, 11th and 21st of each month, at an THE FAMILY HERALD, on Wednesday, at four cents per

copp, or 2t or answer.

YOUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE containing importances, solicited from any quarter of the world: if used, will titlerally paid for. Expose Fourier Commencements are Farmeon.sut Requested to Stat 4th Litters and Pack GEN ARRY U.S.

NO NOTICE taken of anonymous correspondence. We do not
the related communications.

down released communications.
ADVERTHERMENTS renewed every day; advertisements in-vited in the Wenner Herald, Farily Herald, and in the sistemate and European Scittions.
JOS PRINTING associated with nontrops, heapness and de-

AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING.

WIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway .- Ton Ryon avrupes WINTER GARDEN, Broadway. - Rosa GREGORIO WALLACE'S THEATRE, SH Broadway. -EVERYBODY

LAURA REENE'S THEATRE, Broadway .- HALF & DOI NEW BOWERT THEATRE, BOWOTY. -- BERTHAM -- AZAKL BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery .- Paur or Night Boys-

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway, Com Nort-Living Whate, ac., at all hours. - Adelaide of Diesde., afternoon and evening.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall.-472 Broad-GAIFTIES CONCERT HALL, 616 Broadway, -DRAWING NOVELTY MUSIC HALL, 616 Broadway. -- SouRE MUSI-

PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 563 Broadway -

New York, Sunday, May 25, 1863.

THE SITUATION. The latest news from General McClellan's army

yesterday represents that a portion of his forces have crossed the Chicahominy both at Bottom's Bridge and the railroad bridges. Several other bridges are being constructed to enable the army to cross in masses. The rebels are not concen trated in any large body in the vicinity of our advance, although a strong guard is posted on the opposite side of the creek. One of their camps, at New Bridge, was shelled pretty severely by two of our batteries yesterday, when the enemy retreated with their baggage precipitately. General Marcy and some members of General McClellan's staff were present at this operation. It has been ascertained positively that the rebels are awaiting the advance of our army at a point between three and four miles in front of Richmond, and as our advanced posts, under General Stoneman, are within seven miles of them, it has become necessary to delay a general attack until the whole army can be brought up to support him. The rebels have always boasted that they ambitioned a fight in the open field; but now that an opportunity is offered, they appear to shirk it by retiring behind their earthworks. We may expect, therefore, either a repetition of the affair of Yorktown, or a terrible contest and a certain defeat of the enemy.

We give several extracts to-day from the Rich mond press, which show the desperation to which the people there are driven by the immediate presence in the vicinity of General McClellan's army. Governor Letcher has issued a proclamstion, in obedience to a resolve of the Legislature declaring that the city shall not be surrendered; and at a public meeting of the citizens the aid of every man capable of fighting was called for. The Dispatch conjures every one to leave wife and friends "for one glorious hour to be devoted to the republic." The condition of Richmond is repre-

The people of Norfolk remain intractable and the city authorities obstinately refuse to take the oath of allegiance; but General Wool is determined to bring them to their senses by refusing to aid in the restoration of commercial intercourse or the free rights of citizens until they accept the prosection of the United States government.

General Banks states, in a despatch from Strasburg, that a portion of his command, under Colonel Kenly, had been driven back from Front Royal, with severe loss, on Friday, by a force of rebels amounting to some five or six thousand.

We learn from Cincinnati that the rebels met with a severe defeat at Lewinsburg on Friday morning. Colonel Heth, at the head of 3,000 men, made an attack on the Union forces ander Colonel Cpock, numbering only 1,300. and after a severe fight the rebels were driven back with heavy loss, and four cannon. two hundred stand of small arms and a hundred brisoners were captured. Among the latter were Due Lieutenant Colonel, one Major and several bificers of inferior rank. Our loss was only ten killed, forty wounded and eight missing.

CONGRESS.

in the Senate yesterday, a resolution fixing the hour of meeting at eleven o'clock was laid over. A bill was introduced to legalize and confirm the not of the President accepting volunteers under the act of the 22d of July, 1861, and to authorize She acceptance of two hundred thousand ad Sitional to those under that act. The bill was re ferred to the Military Committee. Mr. Wilson introduced a bill to amend the Fugitive Slave act. The bill donating lands to agricultural colleges was taken up, and after a speech from Mr. Har-lan, of lows, in its favor, it was postponed till Tuesday next. The consideration of the Tax bill was then resumed, and having reached the one tred and eighth section the Senate adjourned

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Wickliffe of Kentucky, rose to what he considered a privi leged question, and presented a preamble and re-solution rehearsing the main facts respecting the secont collision of the civil and military authoriles on the subject of the execution of the Fugitive Blave law, and providing for the appointment of select committee to investigate all the circum Stances. The Speaker decided that the proposi tion was not a privileged question. The debate bu the Confiscation bills was then resumed, and pontinued till the adjournment.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The Madrid Epoca, of the 3d of May, states that the squadron destined for the Pacific Ocean, under the command of Admiral Plason, will be ready to hail in a few days, and will touch by the way at the ports of the Argentine republic.

nitely settled, it is generally thought will be com posed of the following named gontlemen:-

Mr. J. S. McDenald. Attorney General.
Mr. Adam Wissen. Solicites General.
Mr. Molicites General.
Mr. Motionpall. Crown Land G.m.
Mr. James Morris. Pressent of Council.
Mr. Howland. Minister of Finance. Attorney General.
Societor Concrat.
Secretary
Receiver General.

A squadron of cavalry for General Wool's de artment is to be raised in Troy. In addition to a regiment to serve during the war Rhode Island has been called on to furnish a regiment of three months men.

Garrison's Liberator says the President's procis mation ignoring General Hunter's emancipation pronunciamiento is weak and and pitiable, and calls Mr. Lincoln's policy "halting, shuffling and backward.

Our Havana correspondent desires to return his thanks to Purser Holloway and the steward of the steamship Roanoke for their many acts of kind-

ness to him on many occasions. The stock market opened with more strength yester day, and transactions at the morning board were at higher prices. At the afternoon board there was more desire to sell stocks, and prices fell off again, Erie bein the heaviest on the list. A report on the Indiana five was made to the Board, but no new facts were elicited The impression prevails that no private individuals will suffer by the transaction. Money was very easy at pre-vious quotations. Exchange was firm at 114 a 14. Gold

The cotton market was again active and firmer yester of 281/c. a 29c. for middling uplands, closing at 281/c. a 29c. The smart decline in freights imparted rather more firmness and animation to breadstuffs, without however, important change in prices. Flour sold to a moderate brands of State and Western were in some cases a triffe better. Wheat, from the same cause, was active and firmer, especially for the better qualities. Corn was also, under a similar influence, more stiffer and tolerably active at 46c. a 48c. for new, and 48%c. a 60c. for old Western mixed, in store and delivered, and at 52c. a 53c at \$12 25 a \$12 37 1/2 for mess, and at \$9 50 a \$9 75 for prime. Sugars were quite steady and in fair demand with sales of 800 hhds, and 130 boxes. Coffee was quiet while prices were steady. Freights were lower. Corr and wheat were shipped to Liverpool at 10d. a 10 16d. in bulk and ships' bags, with a small lot in the foresoon at taken in ships' bags at 11d.

The Call for Fifty Thousand More Men.

Massachusetts. In reply to the call of the War Department upon Massachusetts for her quota of the fifty thousand men now required by the government. Governor Andrew has addressed the following letter to Secretary Stanton:-

Boston, May 19, 1862.
To the Hon, E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:
SNE-I have this moment received a tologram in these
words, viz.

To the Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:—
Six—I have this moment received a telegram in these words, viz:—
The Secretary of War desires to know how soon you can raise and erganize three or four more infantry regiments, and have them ready to be forwarded here to be armed and equipped. Please answer immediately, and state the number you can raise. L. THOMAS, Adjustant General.

A call so sudden and unexpected finds me without materials for an intelligent reply. Our young men are all preoccupied with other views. Still, if a real call for three regiments is made, I believe we can raise them in forty days. The arms and suppresents would need to be furnished here. Our people are never marched without them. They go into camp while forming into regiments, and are drilled and practised with arms and muskets as soldiers. To attempt the other course would dampen enthresizem, and make the men feel that they were not soldiers, but a mob.

South to help fight rebels who will rill and destroy them, by all means known to savages as well as civilized men, will deceive them by fraudulent flags of truce and lying pretences, as they did the Massachusette boys at Williamsburg, will use their negro slaves against them both as laborers and as fighting men, while they themselves must never fire at the enemy's magazine, I think they will feel the draft is heavy on their patriotism. But if the Frendlent will asstain General Hunter, and recognize all men, even black men, as legally capable of that loyally the blacks are waiting to manifest, and let them agint with 60% and human sature on their side, the roads will swarm, if need be, with multisudes whom New England will pour out to obey your call.

Always ready to do my utnost, I remain, mest faithfully, your obedient servant, JOHN A. ANDREW.

Massachusetts was the first State of the

North in the field, as was South Carolina the first of the South, in arms after the breaking out of the civil war. Is the loyalty of Massachusetts, like that of South Carolina conditional, and does the furnishing of her share of the additional troops required depend on the President's support of the unconstitutional and outrageous proclamation of General Hunter? If Governor Andrew fairly represents the State of which he is the official head, we cannot see what difference in principle there is between the position of South Carolina and that of Massachusetts. The young men of the latter, we are told, are all "preoccupied with other views" than fighting for the Union; but if the President will sustain General Hunter. and recognize the blacks as equal to white men, and will proclaim universal emancipa tion and arm the negroes against the white population of the South, then "the roads will swarm with multitudes whom New England will pour out to obey the call" of the Secretary of War. According to this response of Governor Andrew, Massachusetts went into the war not to subdue the robels and restore the Union, but to abolish negro slavery, and bring down the white race to the level of blacks That absurd and visionary idea having failed, through the patriotism and firmness of the President, Massachusetts does not care to take any further part in the war.

If this be not a misrepresentation of the sen timents of Massachusetts, it behooves the people of that State to come forward and repudiate the reply of Governor Andrew. If Mas sachusetts has a right to pass judgment on the policy of the President, and to insist upon his altering it before she will come forward at his call to maintain the constitution and the laws and to save the Union from dismemberment, then she stands in the attitude of passive resistance and constructive rebellion, and contends for doctrines of States rights and States sovereignty utterly at variance with the coercion of the South and with the war for the Union, rendering the part she has taken in the struggle inconsistent and selfstultifying. If she is really disloyal to the Union, and acquiesces in the response of her Governor, let her understand, and let all New England understand, that this war can be brought to a successful termination without the aid of a man east of the Hudson. The great West and the great Middle States can and will decide the destiny of the republic, and New England has no power to prevent it. After what Massachusetts has already done, the present course of her Governor reminds one of a cow that, yielding a goodly quantity of milk, gives the pail a kick which spills its whole contents.

The truth is the abolitionists everywhere at the North are in rebellion, either secret or overt, against the President and the constitution, and are doing their utmost to accomplish the designs of the rebels of the South. They are aiding them in every way, and if they persist much longer in their robellious career it may be necessary for the loyal citizens of the North to take them in hand and serve them The new Canadian Ministry, although not defi- with the same sauce which they are dispensing | tain,

be in vain for the people of the United States to expend so much of treasure and of blood to put down the pro-slavery rebels south of the Potomac and the Ohio if they permit the antislavery rebels north of those waters to raise the standard of revolt. But the same power which crushed the whiskey insurrection in Pennsylvania, and Shays' rebellion in Massachusetts, and is now strangling the rebellion in the South, knows how to deal effectually with the seditious and disaffected of the New England States, and of every other section of the

The Fall of Richmond.

The Southern journals are capital barome ters of rebellion. Just now they are, like Pip's convict, "very low," and indicate nothing but storms and prognosticate nothing but disasters. The Charleston Mercury, an extract from which we republish in another column, is a very important feature of this rebel press barometer. Only a few short months ago it was very high. very hopeful, very bombastic and very triumphant. Now-a-days, however, it is only a prophet of evil, and, unfortunately for Jeff. Davis its prohecies come true. Evidently the Mercury people anticipate the speedy capture of Charleston by our forces, and are gradually converting their journal into a Union organ. Upon no other hypothesis can we explain their sudden conviction that it is best to tell the truth.

"The fate of the capital is probably fixed," says the Mercury. "We fear that we shall have the story of New Orleans over again." Omit the superfluous words "probably" and "we fear," which were only inserted to blind Jeff. Davis' press censor, and we have here a bit of honest truth, and an assertion which might have appeared in the most loyal paper in the country. No doubt "the fate of Richmond is fixed." McClellan has "fixed" it, and he seldom fails. No doubt "we shall have the story of New Orleans over again.' We shall have this story "over again" at Richmond, "over again" at Memphis, "over again" at Mobile, "over again" at Savannah, over again" at Charleston, and over again and again until every part of the South has been brought back to the Union, as New Orleans has been. It has become an old story now; but the plot is so good, the incidents so varied and exciting, and the denouement so happy, that we shall never tire of telling it and hearing it told, and do not despair of making it equally interesting and satisfactory to all Southern men by and by.

The Mercury is not alone in its predictions of the fall of Richmond. All the rebel journals expect it; but none of them seems disposed to speculate upon what shall follow the capture of the capital. Jeff. Davis himself prefers to talk glittering generalities when the subject is under discussion. Sharing in the popular apprehensions of the fall of Richmond, the members of the Virginia Legislature waited upon Davis to inquire whether the capital was properly defended and perfectly safe. "Certainly it is safe." replied Jeff.; "but if it should fall we may fight for twenty years yet in Virginia." There is not very much comfort in this reply That "if it should fall" is very ominous, and the prospect of afflicting poor old Virginia with a twenty years' war is not particularly pleasing. During one year's war Virginia has been injured beyond redress, and it will be many a long year before she will recover the ground she has lost and regain the position she held when she left the Union. She will never adrance as she might have done if she had remained loval. Twenty years more of rebel rule would make her a desert. No wonder, then, that she hopes and expects that her capital will fall : for she knows, in spite of Jeff. Davis' cool assertion, that Virginia is conquered when Richmond is taken. Her people have been too grossly deceived by Jeff. Davis before to be-

lieve his ipse dicit, when every fact of observa-

tion and experince gives him the lie direct. The Charleston Mercury and the other rebel journals appreciate the real state of the case, and are not to be humbugged by promises of a prolonged war. "The fall of Richmond." continues the Mercury, "would indeed be a heavy blow. The capture of the seat of government would sadly shake the confidence of Europe in our ability to achieve our independence." This is very true; but it ininuates more than the Mercary dares to sav. What of the "confidence" of the people of the South! Would not that, also, be shaken by the "capture of the seat of government" We imagine that there is very little "confidence" in the Southern confederacy remaining, either in Europe or in the South, to be shaken by anything. This whole rebellion has been a vast confidence game, originating in the confidence that the North would permit peaceable secession, sustained by the confidence of European intervention, and now kept in existence, like Micawber, by the confident assurance that things cannot be worse than they are, and that something may turn up shortly. But if any confidence in the confederacy survives the fall of Richmond we shall believe that a rebel's bump of hope is larger than the rest of his head. Phrenological science and the rebel press assure us that this is not the fact. The Mercury states that, during his late visit to Richmond, Count Mercler unofficially advised the rebel chiefs "never to surrender the capital." What Count Mercier did probably say-for he gave no advice, officially or unofficially-was, that if the capital were surrendered the Confederate cause was lost. Let Jeff. Davis and his journals, in language strongly contrastng with their usual bombast, openly admit that the capital must be serrendered or captured. Jeff. Davis and his scribblers know what the defences of Richmond are, just as we know about the defences of Washington, and we are therefore bound to take them at their word; and we have McClellan's word also to make assurance doubly sure. Then, if Richmond fall, what, according to the teachings of Count Mercier and common sense, becomes of the bogus

THE PERNICIOUS EFFECTS OF GENERAL HUN-TER'S PROCLAMATION .- We perceive that one of the evil effects of such unconstitutional proclamations as those issued by Fremont, Phelps and Hunter is to disorganize the army and break down its discipline. In the case of General Phelps the officers refused to take the absurd proclamation ashore. In the case of Hunter some of the officers have also refused to promulgate the order, believing that they were directed to aid in overthrowing the constitution, which it is their solemn duty to main-

Southern confederacy?

General Beauregard.

Were Moliere living at the present time he would probab'y have given us another version of his pleasant satire "Le Medecia Malgre Lui." Amongst the rebel leaders he would have found a subject for a portrait equally sug-

gestive and piquant. General Beauregard belongs emphatically to that highly favored class who, in Shakesperian parlance, have "greatness thrust upon them." Somehow or other, he has contrived to obtain the reputation of the greatest military com-mander on the continent; but endeavor to analyze how that reputation has been made and you are utterly at fault. Certain it is, nevertheless, that wherever he goes his presence produces a great effect. Even at the North many think that the fact of his being in command at Corinth renders it difficult, if not impossible, for the Union forces to capture that stronghold; and this notwithstanding he is confronted by Halleck, who, with the exceptions of Generals Scott and McClellan, is the greatest military commander and strategist thus far developed by this war.

Now, in order to show how exaggerated is the reputation accorded to General Beauregard, we shall have to recapitulate a few historical facts concerning his career of the last twelve months. It will not be necessary for us to touch on his military antecedents previous to that period. As a simple lieutenant and captain of engineers in the Mexican war, he had, of course, no great opportunity of displaying the qualities which are called for in his present position.

The first epoch in the nascent fame of this great military genius is that of the fall of Fort Sumter. There he signalized himself by bombarding with a force of ten thousand men a garrison composed of seventy half starved regulars under Major Anderson. That was the sum total of his deeds at Charleston. When he assumed command there he found everything roady to his hand. The shore works and batteries had all been previously constructed by Generals Ripley and Walker. and Lieutenant Hamilton, the two former West Point officers in the rebel service, and the latter an ex-lieutenant of the Union navy. For the fact, that during these operations the value of iron plating on shore and floating batteries was demonstrated, (an experience that our government failed to profit by, but which the robels turned to account in the Merrimac.) Beauregard is entitled to no credit whatever. The merit of it is due entirely to the officers we have named, though, of course, the general commanding came in for the lion's share of it.

The next remarkable period in this career of military glory was that marked by the battle of Bull run. There Beauregard had the entire direction of the operations; but his plan of battle had to be entirely changed by the movement of McDowell, and when the rebels were atterly beaten and routed, as was shown by their own journals, it was only the strategy displayed by General Joe Johnston in bringing up his reserves that saved the day. And yet to Beauregard, at home and abroad, has been accorded all the credit of the victory, such as it

We now come to the last and culminating event in this history of brilliant military achievements-the battle of Shiloh. There Beauregard was subordinate to Albert Sidney Johnston unquestionably one of the ablest, if not the very best general in the Confederate service. The plan of attack upon Grant's force was drawn up by the latter, and under his direction it was being carried out with considerable success up to halfpast two o'clock on the Sunday, when Johnston's death, and Grant's tenacity, altered the face of affairs. From the time that Beauregard took the chief command General Grant was able to hold the rebels in check until the errival of Buell's advance divisions brought relief to his exhausted troops, and ultimately enabled the federals to drive the enemy back to Corinth.

Napoleon of the South. Let us now add a few words as to his moral qualities. What is to be thought of a man who, educated at West Point and accustomed to Northern ideas on the subject of religion and morality, dared to charge the federal generals with using as a stimulant to the ardor of their soldiers the promise conveyed in Pakenham's famous phrase of "beauty and booty?" And again, what commander, with a spark of self-esteem or respect for the opinion of the world, would lie in the way that he has done in his bulletins? For example, at Pittsburg Landing be claims a great victory and the capture of from eight to ten thousand prisoners and thirty-six guns, when the fact is that he was driven twenty miles back to his intreachments, after losing nearly all that he had previously gained. There can be no better evidence of the completeness of our victory than the request made by him for permission to bury his dead; and this after his refusing at Manassas a similar request from us -inhumanity pushed even to the barbarity of surning a deaf ear to the touching appeal made by the sister of Colonel Cameron for her

brother's hody These are not our impressions alone. They are borne out by the estimate placed upon Beauregard's abilities and character by the Richmond authorities themselves. Thus, after the victory at Bull run, instead of obtaining the chief command, Johnston was kept over his head. Even when he went to the Southwest it was deemed advisable not to entrust to him the ormy assembling at Corinth, a more reliable officer being allowed to rank him. And yet this is the leader of whom our Northern croakers evince so much apprehension. We hope that what we have stated will place them more

THE FACTIONS IN THE REPUBLICAN PARTY .-The politicians of the republican faith in this State are actively at work endeavoring to reorganize the republican party, and trim its sails for the popular breeze in the coming campaign. The recent negotiations that they held at the Astor House with the legislative caucus committee is only one of the acts in the drama preparing for the work hereafter. In that, as well as in all other movements, the fact is made apparent that there are two prominent factions in the republican party, as opposite and antagonistical to each other in all things as were the whig and democratic parties in the days of their power and glory. These factions extend in their ramifications into every nook and corner of the State, into party caucuses as well as legislative. Whenever one faction desires to accomplish a certain object the other is sure to oppose it sometimes openly, but more frethe Seward and Chase wings of the republican have found a home.

to the followers of Jeff. Davis & Co. It would A Great Multary Reputation Austrace | party. The plans and policy of each of those officials in the Cabinet at Washington are en dorsed and condemned by the republican politicians, all depending upon the faction to which they owe their allegiance.

The line of this division of the party is drawn between the whig republicans and the radical or barnburner element, although local interests and local grievances have, in a few instances, turned those of whig antecedents to the Chase faction, as well as those of barnburner faith to the Seward wing, but to a limited extent. With their party lines thus drawn, each wing is laboring to checkmate all the movements of the other, preferring to see the measures for party policy defeated rather than witness the success of their opposing faction. In this pipelaying and manœuvering the Custom House of this city plays an important part for the Chase faction, and the Post Office for the Seward. In the State government the same division is seen. The departments at Albany each fall naturally into their appropriate army, according to their antecedents, and have their fingers in the work that is going on. These divisions furnish the key to all the political movements progressing int he republican party of this State, and will unravel the mysteries of the movement in the republican camp hereafter.

THE NAVY.

CAYUGA-Steam gumboat.-Has been hauled to the dock opposite shiphouse No. 2, Navy Yard, Brooklyn, to rerincers, and will be ready for sea about the 1st of June JOHN ADAMS-Schoolship .- Lieutenant Edward Simp on is to be the commander of this vessel, and Lieutenan Stephen B. Luce her executive officer, both of whom are of seamanship, gunnery and naval tactics. This vessel is nearly ready, and will soon proceed to Newpor

Monawk-Out of Commission.-This steam gunboat has undergone a thorough overhauling at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, and is being fitted out with great despatch. On her last cruise she was thirty-one months in mmission. She was called home some fourteen months ago, and immediately afterwards ordered to con voy the Empire City and the Star of the West to Matagorda Bay, Texas. From there she steamed to Key West, Havana and Fort Pickens. She was then ordered to the blockade of Santa Rosa Island, and, on being relieved from that station, she cruised off the coast from Galvesten to Corpus Christi, and from thence returned to Key West, where, meeting the Commodore of the sta on, she received orders to blockade the port of St Marks, Florids, where she remained for nine months during which time she saw only one vessel, the slot George B. Sloat, which she captured having on board the family of Adjutant General Helland, of the rebe army. They were landed under a flag of truce, and the gloop was sunk off the bar.

Mencapita-Steam gunbout-Aunoxed is a correct list f her officers:-

Commander-H. S. Stellwagen.

Commander—H. S. Stellwagen.
Lieutenent—Trevett Abbot.
Acting Maters—thus. B. Wilder, Fredk. J. Gover, Char.
H. Baltwin, and Thos. J. Dwyer.
Acting Masters Surgeon—thus. H. Muson.
Acting Masters Margeon—thus. C. Stellwagen.
Acting Masters Mate.—Edward Rogers, G. A. Stellwagen.
Acting Masters Mate.—Edward Rogers, G. A. Stellus,
Engineer—Acting First Assistant, Alex. Dog; Acting
Third Assistants, E. F. Martin, J. A. Manger, Simon
Rockfeelier, and John Clark.
Acting Gunner—Jacob Amee.
Coptain's Clerk—is. F. Randall.
Paymater's Clerk—is. F. Randall.
Paymater's Clerk—is. F. Randall.
Togers Stevent—G. A. Bearse.
The following officers are abasent from the ship in
prizes—Lieutenant Trevest Abbot. Master's Mate. C. A.

prizes:-Lieutenant Trevest Abbot, Master's Mate C. A. Steins: Third Assistant Engineers J. A. Munger and Simon Rockefeller.

Splendid Sword for Major General Burnside.

immediately following the brilliant movement which resulted in the capture of It ancke Island, with a large number of guns, prisoners, &c., the Legisleture of Rhode Island manimously voted a sword to General Burnside, as a reward for the gallantry and skill exhibited by him on that memorable occasion. Occars were sent to Tilliany & Co., of this city, to manufacture the sword with a little delay as possible; and so diligently has the work been performed that the testimenial is now completed and ready to be sent to Rhode Island. it is a very bead tirel piece of workman-hip, and has been fluished at cost of \$300 -- some \$200 less than the cost of the gwor lately presented to Fremont. It is manufactured solid silver, covered with gilt; is straight, and of the United States regulation dimensions. The ornamentation United States regulation demendence. The ornamontation of the hit is strikingly original. A figure of Victory, typified by a female, with the right hand raised, and bearing a chapter of latterls, and the left hand rasting on the right breast, constitutes the grip of the hill; and the guard is formed of a streamer flying from the left hand, and passing underneath until it joins the guard shield, which commands the installer A. E. H. on a ground of matted gold. The scabbard a hield a collection of spears, helm on, bayeness and but near is expulsitely worked, and undernoath is a garman of hursel, intertwined with ribbons, on which the single word. Roanoke, attands out in boid relief. The sider of the first band outain the rings to almost the aword to the best. The ornamentation of the econd band consists of a spring of laurel with the word. Union, "and between the second band out the tip of the scabbard the following macription occurs.

THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND MAJOR GENERAL AMBRO-E EVERETT BURNSIDE

In testimony of the brilliam victory achieved at Roaneke Island On the Still of Franciscy, 1862.

The tip of the scabbard is very simply but elegantly decorated with a chaptet of laurels, a battle axe, an undersyath all the lead of a leopard in full relies. The decorated with a chapter of laurch, a battle axe, an undermost all the lead of a leopard in full relie. The blade is pure laurances steet. The sword is accompanies with a beat vittrest in tather ben, and a solid, reservoir care lined with meaning blue vertex. A silver pass of the outside of the case contains the words "Major Contains and annovae Everett Formside." The testimental with the forwarded for presentation without delay.

Stand of Colors for the Eighth Regiment New York State Militia.

Anomber of the friends of this regiment having sub-

perihed to present them with a stand of colors Measrs. Tiffany & Co. have just completed them, and they will be re-cuted in a few days. The regiment served during the three months campaign, and while in the service of the general government did good service at Baltimore, Annapolis, Relay House and the ever memorable buttle of The stand consists of three bunners, with a pair of

The stand consists of three banners, with a pair of guidons. One of the regimental standards is of a rich crimson colored slik, with bullon slik friege. In the centre is embroidered with slik an excellent portrait of Washington, surrounded by a laural wreath worked with ebenite. At the base is the date, "1861." in white slik. Above the portrait is embroidered with yellow slik the motto, "First in peace, first in war, and first in the hearts of his countrymen;" below the portrait, and embroidered in the same style as the motto above appears the name of the regiment, "Washington G.e.ys." In the four corner, embroidered with yellow slik en a green ground, are the following names —"Arlington," "Anneyolls," "Ballimore" and "Manassas." The embroidery presents the same appearance on both sides. The other banner is of the State regulation color, of himsilk. In the centre is the heraldic sheds of the State militia, consisting of the United States arms quantered with the arms of the State, the whole design being very beautifully executed. On the upper part is the inscription, "Eighth Beginnet, Washington Greys, N.Y. S. M." on a scarlet ground. Under the arms the State motto, "Excelsior," is embroidered. The third banner is an American flag, made of very rich slik. The only embroidery on this is the name of the regiment in white slik. The guidons are miniature American flag, made of very rich slik. The only embroider enginent ombroidered in white allk. The staffs are all of land-wood, sliver mounted. One of their hands a pilded eagle on the atminit; the others are surmounted with sliver bance heads. guidons. One of the regimental standards is of a rich

Tun Brumpay or Ton Moone. -- For the first time in this country the auniversary of the birthday of Tom Moore, the great lyric bard of Ireland, will be commemorated on Wednesday night next, the 28th instant, by a musical demonstration at Irving Hail, under the direction of Mr Gustavus Geary, at which the most favorite lyrics and trish melodies of Moore will be rendered by a corps of the leading artists of the city. This entertainment was inniated, we understand, at the request of a large num-ber of the countrymen of the colobiated trish bard, and will, no doubt, be honored with a liberal paironage Moora-as Byron called him, "the post of all circles and the idet of his own' -was born in the city of Dublin on the 28th of May, 1780, and this is consequently the eighty second anniversary of his birth. It is proper that the memory of the poet and his works should be quently secretly. These factions are known as kept green in a country where so many of his kindred Religious Intelligence.

The Brooklyn city Sunday schools will celebrate their anniversary on Tuesday next.

The annual sermon of the American and Foreign Bibbs
Society will be preached in the Macdougal street Baptis
church this evening, by the Rev. J. Newton Brown. The
business meeting will be held in the same church te-

CITY CHURCHES TO-DAY.

In St. Stephen's church, corner of Broome and Chrystis streets, the Rev. Dr. Price, roctor, there will be full ser-vice on Ascension Day, Thursday, May 29, with a fine selection of appropriate music. Services con In the Second Universalist church, Eleventh street and

Second avenue, the Rev. G. T. Flanders, paster, the ques-tion of the relation of the doctrine of " Universalism and this evening at half-past seven o'cleck.

The Rev. Sidney A. Corey will preach in the Stone church, Twenty-eighth street, near Broadway, this afternoon at half-past three o'clock, and in the evening as

half-past seven o'cl The Rev. Dr. Van Nest will preach a sermon this mor

ing, at half-past ten o'clock, in the Reformed Dutch church, Twenty-first street, between Fifth and Sixth ave-nues, as a tribute to the memory and character of the Rev. Newton Heston, pastor, will preach this more

at half-past ten, and in the evening at half-past seven o'clock, in the State street Congregational church, need Hoyt street, Brooklyn. Subject of morning sermon, "The Heavenly Foetman."
In the Memorial church, Hammond street, corner of Waverley place, the Rev. J. B. Flagg, rector of Grace church, Brooklyn Heights, will preach this evening.

past three and half-past seven o'clock in the evening. In the Fiftieth street Dutch Reformed chapel, Rev. W. Graves will proach at half-past ten A. M., and Rev. Dr. Van Nest at four P. M.

Dr. van Nost at four P. M.

Rev. Hugh S. Carpenter, of Brooklyn, will preach in
the South Dutch church, on Fifth avenue, corner of
Twenty-first street, this afternoon. Services commence at half-past three o'clock.

In the Church of the Resurrection (Protestant Episco

pal), north side of Thirty-fifth street and east of Sixth avenue, Divine service at haif-past ten o'cleck in the morning, and at half-past seven o'clock in the evening The rector, Rev. E. O. Flagg, will preach in the morning and the Rev. Henry E. Montgomery, rector of the Church of the Incarnation, in the evening. In the Central Presbyterian church, Broome street, cast of Broadway, Rev. James B. Dunn will preach at half-

past ten and half-past three o'clock.

Sixth and Seventh avenues, Rev. C. T. Flanders will preach at half-past ten o'clock. Sermon also in the at ernoon at half-past three o'clock.

At the Laight street church, corner of Laight and Va rick streets, the Rev. I. S. Kalloch will preach this morning upon the "Life and Times of Moses," and Rev. Mat thew Hale Smith will preach in the evening upon the "Camp Life of the Soldier."

An army meeting will be held in the Reformed Dutch church, Harlem, this evening at half-past seven o'clock, in aid of the Board of Publication for army and navy pur poses. Statements and addresses may be expected from the agent (an army chaplain) and others, representing both land and sea, giving to the services great interest A collection will be taken. All are ardently invited to attend. The call for help is urgent. Rev. Dr. Lord, paster, will preside and conduct the services.

The Society of Friends will commence their annual meeting in this city to-day.
St. Ann's church, Rev. Thomas Gallaudot, rector. Ser-

vices to-day as usual, with the voice at half-past ten A. M. and hair-past seven P. M., and in the sign language at half-past three P. M. The rector will preach in the morning, and in the evening the Rev. F. C. Ewer will deliver the second of his course of sermons on the Bible;

repeated by request. Seats free. Mrs. Cors L. V. Hatch will hold a matines Conversa tionale at Dodworth's Hall, 806 Broadway, at half-past teu A. M. At half past seven P. M. will discourse on "The Duality of the Mind, Its Appearance and Concealed

This Great Edwiner to me Exhibited in a Few Dave.—
This great leviathan of the deep, which arrived here some days ago from England, is still an object of considerable interest and curiosity to many residents and strangers in the city. The excitement occasioned by her presence is of course nothing to that which provaled on the occasion of her first visit to this country; but still there are thousands who look forward eagerly to the time when an opportunity will be afforded them to inspect this marvel of shipbuilding. At present the agents of the Great Fastern are not propared to receive visitors on the big ship, as it is as much as they can do to attend to the brainess of loading her with grain and other freight destined for Europe. In the course of a few days, however, the vessel will be thrown open for the inspection of the outbic, and every accommodation will be afforded to visitors, not in conflict with the arrangements necessary for completing the cargo of the vessel. The Great Eastern will leave this port next Saturday for

DEMAND OF THE PAINTERS OF NEW YORK FOR FULL WAGES .held on Monday evening, at Military Hall, for the purpose from their supplyers. Owing to the effect of the rebel-lion on that particular branch of business, they have re-ceived only one deliar and seventy-dive cents per day since its commencement. They now claim the usual rate of two deliars, on the ground that there is plenty of work. This being the case the demand seems a just one. PROMEN AR CONCERT IN AID OF THE SICK AND WOUNDED.

A committee of the Seventh regiment, National Guard, have been organized for the purpose of getting up a con have been or gantzed for the purpose of getting up a con-cert maid of the Ladies' Home for Sick and Wounded. Soldiers. The attention of the charitable of our citizens is called to the urgent necessity of adding in this highly commendable object. The Academy of Music has been engaged for the evening of the 29th inst., when it is in-tended the orneert shall take place. Tickets can be had of asher Taylor, Esq., No. 37 Wall street, and of Firth, Pount & Co., No. 547 Broadway, or from the members of the Seventh regiment. The regiment have taken under their especial charge the Ladies' Home for the Sick and

THE CONCERT SALOON LAW AND SCHERISTENDEST KEE MENT .- It will be recollected that a few days since Judge McCunn delivered a decision favoring the sale of lage bjer by the keepers of concert saloons in this city, on the ground that it is a harmless boverage. This decision ground that it is a harmless boverage. This decision was rendered in the case of Mr. Hart, proprietor of Volk's Garden, No. 45 Rowers; but it appears that Mr. Superintendent Kennedy called at Mr. Sart's establishment a couple of days ago and threatened him with the enforcement of the law, despite Judge McCunn's decision. Mr. Superine Court, despite Judge McCunn's decision. Mr. Rennedy and Captain Davis, of the Tenth ward, to restrain them from interfering with his business. The question to be solved is whether the decision of Judge McCunn is a valid one, or whether Mr. Kennedy is duly authorized to override it.

Secressive Wann Sennous.—On Toseday afternoon last.

SEXTERNTU WARD SCHOOLS.--Ou Too day afternoon last the Primary Department of School No. 11, Sixteenth ward, had a forallectival and May party. The fooms were profusely decorated with flowers and cages of Comry brids, a May queen was crowned, and the large audience was much gratified with the songs and exercises of the pupils. The Twenty-fourth street school, in the same ward, has raised two thousand dollars' worth of wines, provisions and olething, and over three hundred collars in unney for the wounded soldiers in the city hospitals.

SERT-NINTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. M.—An elegant sword and belt, made by Tiffany, was presented by the non commissioned officers of Company I to Orderly Sergeant
J. J. Foster, at the regunental armory, on Tuesday even j. J. Foster, at the regimental armory, on Tuesday evening last. The presentation was made on the part of the committee (Sergeauts Grace, boundee and Watson) by Sergeant R. K. Grace, and responded to in an appropriate manner by Sergeant Foster. The sword is of the new regulation pattern, and bears the following inscription:—Presented to Sergeant J. J. Fester. I Company, sixty-nitch regimes, by his brother non-commissioned officers, as a token of esteem."
The Guenna Resulday.—Yesterday, being the annual control of the company of the superior of the committee of the com

versary of Queen Victoria's birth, was observed in the issual patriotic style by English residents. All the British versels in port were gayly decorated with bonting , the Union Jack, Stars and Stripes, Tri-color and flags on other nations mingling together in picturesque union. The new Cunard steamer, the Scotia, and the Great East ern, were conspicuous by reason of their display of bunt-ing. The customary regularistic was not first, through respect for the memory of his Royal II hones Fince Al-bert. The Queen was forty-three years old yesterday.

INTENTIFIED CASE IN THIRD STREET.-Coroner Nammane had an infanticide case at No. 144 Third street yesterday No clue could be obtained to the unnatural mother. The body was found in the sink by a seawager numed Nicu-olas Hill, and appeared to have been dead about two

AN UNINGWE MAN FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man, about thirty years of age, was found floating in the water at the foot of Fourteenth street, North river, yesterday. The Coroner was notified to hold

Weather at St. Johns, N. F. Sr. Johns, N. F. May 24, 1862.
The weather to-day is very fine. Wind west-southwest